

**Mr. Crawford's New Novel.**

Let us, for example, in this notice confine ourselves to trying to educe some notion of the state of things in the Nile valley under the nineteenth dynasty, a period in which Egyptian art is by most archaeologists considered to have reached its apogee, although Prof. Maspero does not concur in this opinion without reservation, and seems upon the whole to place the eighteenth dynasty

[illegible]

Yet all the weather lore collected by mankind in thousands of years was not sufficient to make a science. It is only within the last quarter of a century that the study of the weather as a result in a body of knowledge that may properly be called scientific. The reason is that meteorology is a science of observation, and the modern meteorologist has been enabled us to do it as it were, a simultaneous observation of all parts of the earth's surface, weather observations were too fragmentary and disconnected to lead to general conclusions.

Let the reader put the earth away from him in imagination and look at it as a sphere floating in thin, invisible air. If at all, the air is present at the bottom, and rapidly thins away as the height of say fifty miles it becomes imperceptible. The sun shines down upon the earth through this atmosphere and warms it. Over the equator, where the sun's rays fall perpendicularly, the earth becomes the warmest; near the poles, where the sunlight strikes the earth at an angle, it is the coldest. From the equator to the poles the

and right here, before going further, we may well say that any reader who shares the common impression that the word cyclone is a term of no great import or up all thought is trying to understand meteorology. The writer is thoroughly disabused his mind of that information. The persistent error of de-bating the awful tornadoes of the West and such as cyclones has led to the worst sort of confusion on this topic. You might as well call a hurricane a cyclone, or call one of those whirling torrents a cyclone. What the distinction between a cyclone and a tornado is shall see later on.

Dr. Abercromby first reports the historical development of meteorology, and shows that very little real progress had been made up to the middle of the present century.

blows radically from the front. Here we have a barometer, northerly and westerly winds, a squall, a heavy rain, and the spirits rise with the barometer; rheumatism, fever, and the aches and a bright atmosphere. Nature's sequences become exhilarating. Our author makes the popular proverb, "Do business with wind when the wind is in the northwest," finds a satisfactory explanation in the fact that "a wind from the northwest is the forerunner of a cyclone, it improves men's tempers, and it is not at all what it may be inquired, how long does it take a cyclone to pass? This depends upon the extent of the depressed area, and upon its rate of translation, both of which are variable." Breaking generally, it may be said that cyclones vary from 50 to 200 miles in diameter, and travel at a rate of 10 to 20 miles an hour. Those of rare advance in the United States are those that pass within 600 miles in twenty-four hours, and follows that any place may be enveloped in a cyclone from a few hours up to several days. A very curious fact about cyclones is that they possess a certain individual stability, and that the same individual may be traced from a vortex ring. If cyclones come on, they run up against an area of high barometer, will glance off or be rebuffed, even though, Mr. Abernethy remarks, it may be a thousand or more miles in diameter. This fact so-

is more common in winter than to find a polarized cyclone in mid-Atlantic one day, and though by next morning the shape of the isobars hardly changed, the whole level of the cyclone and the pressure at its center (level of the sea,  $\bar{p}$ ,  $\bar{p}_0$ , barometric pressure) will often rise and fall one or tens of an inch without any motion or material change in the chart, while the barometer at a station will have appeared to rise. All without reason or apparent change of weather.

When we look at a series of these surges we find a definite motion to travel from west to east, or from south to north, while the Atlantic cyclones were filling up, but that the Atlantic high pressure was lower in level but unchanged in position, the European system was practically unaltered, and the Atlantic anti-cyclones had risen in level. The Atlantic anti-cyclones had risen in level, while a great decrease of pressure had occurred over the whole of Europe.

The "barometer" of Brist and other workers to which little importance is now attached, for, as the author believes contains the seeds of great mischief. . . . A passage of itself has no characteristic. . . . The passage of a surge exercises a powerful influence on the atmosphere, and is very destructive and a very powerful one on the formation of new systems.

one of Count Tolstoy's most beautiful  
pieces. "Where Love is There God is Also."  
It is an embodiment of the purest and truest  
Christianity, and we are not surprised to learn  
that it has been widely circulated among Chris-  
tians. The *Illustrated London News*, Messrs.  
Stank & Wagnalls send us the seventh vol-  
ume of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker's "People's  
Bible," which carries the undertaking as far as  
the end XIII. of the First Book of Kings. It  
is marked by qualities similar to those notice-  
able in the previous volumes, and reflects  
upon the industry and zeal of so busy a  
man as the author, Mr. William B. Jenkins, who has reproduced  
in a great many French books that were  
then reprinting, has now issued Lamartine's  
*Mazaelle*. George Ohnet's "Maitre de  
Mazaelle," and a little volume of short stories,  
beginning with one by Jules Claretie, en-  
riched with the illustrations of which are worthy  
of honor and commendation.

Under the title of "Mr. Absalom Billingsley  
or George Polka Pot," the Harpers publish  
a collection of stories by Mr. Richard M.  
Johnson, which have appeared from time to  
time in various magazines. They illustrate  
the career of a rural life in middle Georgia, and  
are so precious to the student of the rebellion,  
and in quaint studies of character, in humor,